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THE NATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

resist their attempt at making France subser

vient to their self-interested views.

But, while it must be admitted that the Po-

endeavors to induce the revolutionary crowd to depart, and respect the inviolability of the representatives of the nation.

The conduct of General Courtais, Command-

so pussillanimous, if not treacherous, as to con-

tribute in a high degree to increase the im-

pudence and daring of the licentious mob.

NO. 467.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert Perce, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.] FOR THE NATIONAL REA. ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

he said not a word."

have said no?"

from any stranger glance. Is it not so?"

not love Ferdinand; but I believed that he

your heart was cold in this matter?"

worthy of the sacred name of wife."

come without the firmest struggle.

a vivid coloring of truth, which in a great measure detracted from its culpability. She A TALE OF SWEDISH DOMESTIC LIFE. thus concluded:

"My kindest, dearest uncle, if you have the very least affection or regard for me, oh, be not deaf to my entreaties, or to Ferdinand's sincere BY EMILIE F. CARLEN, of " One Year of Wedlock," " The Bride of Omburg,

repentance! Forgive him! I should never more have an hour of peace, should you meet TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PERCE. CHAP. XIV-Concluded.

him with reproaches."

She ceased, and, with such a moaning, imploring look, fervently pressed the old man's withered hand to her lips, while she watered it with tears, that a tiger must have compassion-Risshing deeply, and with every sign of embarrassment, Rosa refolded the letter, and laid

"Then you knew not the least about this matter, child?" asked the Professor, and his piercing glance seemed as if he would have looked into the hidden recesses of her soul.

"Not a word about the letter, dear uncle," Rosa assured the old man; "but, the evening before last, papa told me that he had resolved, for the reason herein mentioned, to retract his promise. How that was to happen, except that he intended to apply to you upon the subject, he intended to apply to you upon the subject, e intended to apply to you upon the subject, e said not a word."

"That may be; but now tell me candidly, my him. He has grown about my heart, and must child, what were your own feelings on the sub-

ject? Now, you must be perfectly honest. With grateful emotion, Rosa threw her arms "May I venture to be so, uncle?" asked
Rosa, in a voice of entreaty, and smoothing
back his gray hairs from his wrinkled forehead.

The door opened, and Ferdinand entered, his
features pale, and bearing marks of the intolerfeatures pale, and bearing marks of the intoleraround the old man's neck; and then succeeded

"Surely, my dear," replied he, "entirely so, able torments of suspense. He had just come as if you were before your Eternal Judge, inhome, and, finding no note from Rosa to inform stend of a poor, weak, sinful mortal—speak, my him of her exertions on his account with the Professor, he concluded she was unsuccessful, and he resolved to go to him, and submit to his "Well, then, I will tell the truth," replied forgiveness or contempt the decision of his fushe, "My feelings, when my father said this, were not quite clear to me; they were mixed up

were not quite clear to me; they were mixed up with many others, and I felt a great inward struggle; but yet it was a relief to feel that I was free, for, during the term which we have been engaged, I have carefully observed Ferdiuckless hands to his lips and to his beating nand's character, and have found that we could

not be happy, were we united; and I know that "Now, now, stand up, mad-cap!" said the it was not love which led Ferdinand to seek my hand."

"Hum," said the Professor; "you have gain"Hum," said the Professor; "you have gainsense enough left to apply to your old uncle ed a great deal of light upon this subject. Will

through this angel."

"My good, my dear and beloved uncle,"
stammered Ferdinand, "your tenderness, your kindness, is a more severe blow to me, and causes me to feel my own unworthiness far, far you now be candid enough to tell me whether it was love, then, which persuaded you to say yes, when you had a free-choice, and might deeper, than your just anger could have done; and I promise, I solemnly and faithfully swear, Rosa blushed as red as the most beautiful of never to gamble again as long as I live."

"Well, well, we shall see if you keep your "Dear uncle, do not be so very strict," she

entreated; "a maiden's heart is a spot sacred promise like a man of honor, my boy," said his uncle, in a kind and fatherly tone; "and you this moment. But one thing I must tell youplay. Why did you give him your promise, you have lost all hope of Rosa; the Merchant when, according to all rational presumption, has changed his mind, and broken off the engagement, in a letter to me; and, besides, Rosa "Dear, good uncle, I will confess that I did has managed to discover that neither your ardent affection nor her own were very spec engaged in it. Is that not the case, child? Have I not spoken the truth?"

loved me; and when I considered that, together with the esteem and liking with which he inspired me, I ventured to believe that these feel-"All quite true, dear uncle. Ferdinand must ings afforded a sufficient guaranty for our prospective happiness; at the same moment, two, in which I vowed to belong to him, I also felt sensible that it was from henceforth my see that himself. We may be good friends, however. You will always regard me as friend, will you not Ferdinand?

"Oh, Rosa," rejoined the Captain, much ashamed, "can you forgive me? If you can, day to live for the promotion of his happiness. But I have discovered that this can never be assured through the possession of my hand, even had my heart accompanied it. Had he, on the and, after all that has passed, will make me happy with your friendship, you are an angel of goodness, and I should be utterly unworthy other hand, been sincerely devoted to me, then, of all the happiness of this hour, if I attempted to feign a feeling which has long since been these duties, if not with love, with an inward devoted to another."

and steadfast purpose to have rendered myself "What! what!" cried the Professor. "That s what I call going a little too far in your con-That is all possible enough," said the Professions; just be content with platonic friend-ship, and think about restoring your rings. fessor, "but it was, at all events, wrong, my child, that thus, in your youth, you should have Now, now, no ceremony—just lay them down on my writing-desk there. I will keep Ferdithought of giving away your hand without your heart; sooner or later, the most powerful of all human feelings would have awakened in your nand's, as a pledge of his new engagements to honesty and steadfastness of character. As to thinking of another bride for some time to heart; and how infinitely unhappy would you not then have become; for the tempter is strong, come, he is not worth it; and I'll take care that

and, even in the firmest souls, is never over-Rosa's shall be returned to her father.' Silently, and with deeper emotion than they Rosa was silent, but she leaned her head on had felt on putting them on, they now divested their fingers of these tokens, and then joined hands—free, unfettered hands—in a warm and the old man's shoulder, and, as his arm encircled her form, she felt agitated by violent emotion. He turned his face to hers; it was wet

Well, now, well," said he, gently and good-"It is getting late now, my children," said e Professor. "Recollect I am old, and cannaturedly, "there is enough of it; I see how the Professor. "Recollect I am old, and can-not follow all the flights of your feelings any longer. Good night, my children. God bless things are, and knew it before; but, rely upon t, in me you possess a friend. I could have ished, my girl, that Ferdinand had been both. You can accompany Rosa home, worthy of you, and that you had loved him as Ferdinand; and you, Rosa, look in now and you do-as you do Mannerstedt; I should have then upon your old uncle-you will ever welcome, my love."

During this farewell speech, Rosa had put on her cloak and furs. She was so accustomed ing, and two big drops, sacred pledges of as sacred a promise, trickled down his cheeks, and mingled with those which Rosa shed, as to the old man's peculiarities, that she never took them ill. "Farewell now, dear uncle. May God bless you for all your kindness. I will soon come

Several minutes passed in deep silence. At length they both recovered their firmness suffi-The old man kissed her forehead, as usua ciently to resume the subject which had been and gave Ferdinand a hearty and cordial shake of the hand, with an invitation to breakfast in

"What answer did my kind uncle give to my father?" asked Rosa, struggling to give firm-"Well, child, I replied in my usual short and decided style, and told him my heart's the bell, conducted the young people through the little hall; and when they were in the street, the Captain offered Rosa his arm as heartily as

houghts, and that I would never lay down a if they had that evening entered into an enstiver for my nephew's domestic establishment, as he had already cost me enough; and I added, that it would have been more in order had "Ah," said Ferdinand, as they passed by Mrs. Borgenskold's window, which was still hey taken the trouble to ascertain the certainof this before the betrothal. I will tell you,

dimly lighted by a solitary candle, "ah, Rosa, owever, that my answer would have been quite one more wish fulfilled, and I should be the different, had I not very well seen that you could never be happy together; but it was happiest man on earth." We must not desire too much at once ome to a marriage, and, after the reply which our father has received from me, your engage-

said she; "be satisfied, for the present, with what you have gained, and leave something for

They stopped at Rosa's door, and, with slight shake of the hand, wished each other good night," and parted.

MOVEMENT OF GERMANS FROM TEXAS TO MEXICO.

Private letters from Texas, upon which the utmost reliance may be placed, inform us that numbers of the German settlers in the northwestern part of that State are preparing to cross the Rio Grande, and settle in Coahuila, in Mexico, where the greatest advantages are offered to them by Governor Langberg. This movement is spreading extensively among the Germans who inhabit that part of Texas, (including the counties of Guadaloupe, Bixar, Comal, Medina, and Gillespie, extending to the Llano and San Saba rivers,) forming a population of be-San Saba rivers,) forming a population of be-tween fifteen and twenty thousand souls. The continual contention between the German and American settlers, the opposition of the former to Know Nothingism, Slavery, and Prohibitory Liquor Law, are the primary causes of the move-ment. Governor Langberg, by birth a Dane, fessor, surprised. "I fancied you were alluding to his love for Hilda—a piece of folly, like was educated in Gottingen, in Germany, and is a warm supporter of German interests. He served for twenty years in the Mexican army, the greater part of which be spent on the fron-

peak fearlessly," he added, in a kinder tone, as he noticed that Rosa hesitated. "He has at least had the good sense to select the best tiers of Sonora and Chihushua, defending the country against the incursions of the Indians, for which services, and for his general devotion "God grant that it may prove so, dearest uncle," Rosa commenced, with a soft and tremulous voice, "and that my entreaties may ob-

nediatress his cause could possibly have."

ment may be looked upon as completely dis-

olved. As soon as Ferdinand returns home,

shall make him aware of your father's resolve

as well as my own; and now, all you have to do to render the dissolution of the affair complete,

Yes; and as my father's affairs now stand

Oh, that will all pass away," replied the

I cannot believe that it will afflict Ferdinand much," said Rosa. "Poor fellow, he has anx-

Professor, who was thinking of the elastic na-

are of Ferdidand's heart, and of Hilda; "that

"No, my kindest uncle, certainly not the

he has had yet, and can only be overcome by

vigorous and powerful aid; but if the deepest

ntance, and the most sincere purpose

reform, can prevail in softening the paternal friend whom he has so hurt by his weakness and impetnous passions, then the poor, deeply-afficted Ferdinand might perhaps obtain for-

on the contrary, it is the worst of all

is to give back the rings to each other.'

ety enough without."

is the least part of the trouble."

that dreadful night, as well as his struggle when her soil; but, on the other hand, it is a sad fact, he infringed upon the purchase money, and his anxiety and repentance on that terrible morn-ing, when he found himself helpless and unhap-py, an object of his own scorn, and knowing that he had forfeited entirely the good opinion of his uncle. All this received from Rosa's lips that from the fanaticism of party spirit and overweening selfishness, Texas, where industrial labor and capital are so much required, should be deprived of even a part of those settlers who have contributed so largely to her present advancing prosperity.

For the National Era.

ENGLAND. Heart of England, faltering never in the good tim

one stay,

away. England's name What she sowed in tears and anguish

Chase away the de

your brows. joy and pride, e whom you mus

If the crown of all your

your head,

For, oh! hearken ye, and hearken In the Old World's fiers

Long delayed, now each on other in a swift

Till in His good time He give us, (evho has pr

has shamed our shallow hoesting our guilty pride.) Till he give us, when the giving shall

All we sought, the ample guerdon of a nation's truth and June, 1855.

For the National Era. REMINISCENCES OF SUMMER TRAVEL. QUEBEC.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

No other city this side of the Atlantic is European traveller as Quebec. In the language of one who landed beneath its walls just forty years ago, "This seat of ancient dominion, now hoary with the lapse of more than two centuries, formerly the seat of a French empire in the West, lost and won by the blood of gallant on a rock, and defended by all the proud defiance of war, who could approach such a city without emotion? Who in America has not longed to cast his eyes on the water-girt rocks and towers of Quebec?"

When we approached the city from the south. t was early morning, and the sun was just shedding a flood of golden splendor upon the towers, the spires, and gray battlements, which burst suddenly upon us, at a height of more than three hundred feet above the river. As we approach it from the north, it stretches out before us like a picture, long before any object can be distinctly discerned. How beautiful and friends of republican institutions we'e soon

and how grand! Charlevoix, who visited Quebec in 1720, says foremost in condemning Louis Philippe for he predicted that it would one day equal Paris, what belonged to him in virtue of the Constiand that, as far as the eye could reach on the tution, did soon unite, in order to mai stain in day; and as his answers were not satisfactory, St. Lawrence, nothing would be seen but towns. villages, and pleasure houses, when the whole road would be faced with magnificent quays, of the royal throne. The most violera profesthe port surrounded with superb edifices, and sional republicans among the Parisial populamore heartfelt pressure than they had ever done hundreds of ships should lie in it, laden with tion, having tasted the sweetness of collimited riches. As we look upon it from without, it But as we pass through the portals of its massive gates, and thread its parrow streets, see sive gates, and thread its narrow streets, see both the legislative and administrative power. the dingy walls of its old buildings, and the quiet routine of its inhabitants, we think it can scarcely have progressed since the days when this prediction was made. He describes to us the Jesuit College, the Bishop's palace, the Ursuline Convent, and the Hotel Dieu, all of which were built before the year 1700; and here they are, just as he pictured them. The side they are, just as he pictured them. The side-walks are of wood, and so narrow that only one

can conveniently walk upon them.

These are our first impressions. How the money of Government and the wealth of a made them forget their duty towards their native country and humanity at large. prosperous commerce are made to add to the M. Lamartine caused General Cavaignac,

glory of princes, we had yet to learn.

The first object of interest to a stranger must ever be the proud citadel, which crowns the heights of Abraham. We inquired after, but never learned how a place like this, the school of soldiers and the battle ground of nations, came to be named from the Every came to be named from the FATHER OF THE FAITHFUL! In order to reach it, we pass and warm attachment to republic instituthrough the gate St. Louis; and we are soon thrilled with the thought that we are upon the spot where was terminated the contest between Protestantism and Catholicism on this continent—which dethroned the French, and deprived them of all hope of permanent possession and power in this country.
Our permit procured us a pass without chal-

ary Government showed much mod ration and and, with a line of red coats on each side of us, we entered within the fortress. A soldier accompanied us to every point, and archy and of the two branches of the Bourbon family; but M. Ledru Rollin issued a procla-mation, in which he maintained the opinion, readily entered into any explanauous, evidently endeavoring to magnify the importance of the place, though to our eyes it was, of itself, that none except professional Republicans should be allowed to hold office. This was, in should be allowed to hold office. readily entered into any explanation the place, though to our eyes it was, or user, sufficiently important. The citadel stands upon Cape Diamond, the highest point of land within miles of the city, and overlooks a wide extent of country. Cannons are posted in gloomy array all round the walls, and ponderous balls tent of country. Cannons are posted in gloomy array all round the walls, and ponderous balls are heaped in pyramids by their sides. Magazines are said to contain sufficient provisions Provisionary Government nor any one of its members had the least right to act as M. Ledru seven years' seige, and we should think it would take a longer time to make any perceptible impression upon these massive walls. But "Sebastopol has fallen," and we were informed that it was a stronger fortified town than this. Several regiments from Quebec and Montreal have been despatched to the Crimea, so that the garrison is greatly reduced, but we presume a sufficient number could be easily summoned for its defence, so we would not advise anybody to think of attacking it! Very enthusiastic loyalty was expressed by those with whom we conversed, and the woman Queen might well be gratified to hear her subjects, so far across the water, exclaim, "We would shed the last drop of blood in our veins in her defence." Several times we heard the sentiment from men, that she made a far better ruler than a King ever did or could! which, whether true or false, is sufficiently gratifying to a woman's ears!

There is a large library and a chapel for the garrison, and, when we marvelled at the richness and elegance of the holiding.

The attempt which Blanqui and his partisans made, on the 17th of March, to deprive M. Lamartine of his place in the Provisionary Government, was successfully frustrated by a union between Raspail, Barbes, Cabet, and Sobrier, in his support. Somewhat later, M. Lamartine had an interview with Blanqui, at the house of the former. At the entrafece of Blanqui, at an early hour in the morning, Lamartine, with his breast uncovered, stepked towards him, exclaiming—"Do you come to assassinate may be a sufficient support. Somewhat later, M. Lamartine of his place in the Provisionary Government, was successfully frustrated by a union between Raspail, Barbes, Cabet, and Sobrier, in his support. Somewhat later, M. Lamartine of his place in the Provisionary Government, was successfully frustrated by a union between Raspail, Barbes, Cabet, and Sobrier, in his support. Somewhat later, M. Lamartine of his place in the Provisionary Government, was successfully frustrated by a union between Raspail, Barbes, Cabet to sustain an army of ten thousand through a to sustain an army of ten thousand through a seven years' seige, and we should think it would take a longer time to make any perceptible impression upon these massive walls. But "Sebastopol has fallen," and we were informed that it was a stronger fortified town than this. for its defence, so we would not advise any-body to think of attacking it! Very enthusias-tic loyalty was expressed by those with whom we conversed, and the woman Queen might well be gratified to hear her subjects, so far across the water, exclaim, "We would shed the last drop of blood in your work."

from men, that she made a far better ruler than a King ever did or could! which, whether true or false, is sufficiently gratifying to a

horrors of war, and yet be taught the Gospel of peace. The barracks of the soldiers are strikingly neat, but not at all intended to foster luxu
tilities with the other European Powers. Therefore, while taking measures for increasing the
military force, and rendering both the army

tilities with the other European Powers. Therefore, while taking measures for increasing the
military force, and rendering both the army

the french people with the coup d'état, which, blatilities with the other European Powers. Therefore, while taking measures for increasing the military force, and rendering both the army and the fleet more capable of repelling attacks, from what quarter they might come, M. Lamartine reprimanded severely some of the Poles who attempted to dictate to him the course which they wished him to pursue—declaring most solemnly that, as long as he was a member of the French Government, he should resist their attempt at making France subsections. ly neat, but not at all intended to foster luxurious ease. They are allowed so much beef per day, and may have it cooked in any form they choose; but they must eat it from a tin or wooden dish, placed upon a bare pine board. In the same room, are arranged the iron bed-steads for sleeping, and the coarse blankets for covering, without the comfort of mattresses or the cleanliness of sheets. But they are not allowed to live this easy and sumptuous life notes

lowed to live this easy and sumptuous life more than a year or two at a time, but are sent to the East or the Indies, to accustom them to lish refugees in Paris behaved generally very insolently, still it remains very questionable whether it had not been a wiser course of polhardship, and prepare them for the vicissitude On the plains of Abraham, without the fort-

On the plains of Abraham, without the fortress, are erected the four Martello towers, which
overlook the whole city; and, being built of
solid stone masonry, and mounted by cannon,
and suspected to be connected by subterranean
passages, they are very formidable means of
defence. The walls of the town and of the
fortress are fifty feet in thickness, and at all
important points are mounted by cannon; and
sentinels, who are commanded never to slumber or sleep, are stationed at short intervals
throughout the city.

ber or sleep, are stationed at short intervals throughout the city.

In a time of peace, and when it does not seem that there could ever again be a possibility of danger, all this parade and expense seems like childish folly. But nations were a long time in learning, "in peace, to prepare for war," and it is wise perhaps not to forget it.

We stood upon the spot where the gillant Wolfe breathed out his life, exclaiming, "I die happy;" and where the not less gillant Montgomery fell, ere his mission had begun to

Montgomery fell, ere his mission had began to be accomplished. Judged by the wat for's standard, regarded in the light of her ism, none in ancient or modern story have con a brighter name, or wreathed their memor is in more imperishable laurels. And he who, had he lived, would have worn the victor's ('own, deserves something more than a hero's bonor. Glorious as the victory was as a mere triamph of arms, as a moral victory it was more im portant and more glorious, though this view of t may not have been among the considerations of the conquered or the conquerors. By the right of discovery and the right of possession, the country belonged to the Catholic King; but, had he retained it, forever banished would have been religious freedom, and the Protestant energy and enterprise, which have come here to flourish, and add strength and beauty to the kingdom, would have gone clearly and the protestant energy and enterprise, which have come here to flourish, and add strength and beauty to the kingdom, would have gone elsewhere, or, what is perhaps more probable, these peaceful valleys would have been the scene of continual rebellions, and more blood would have, been eventually shed, in petty and ineffectual strifes. than was shed on the gory plains of Abraham.

It is three years from being a century since
the English have been the rulers of this peo-

selves masters of the Assembly, as well as of It is three years from being a century since the English have been the rulers of this people; and there is not in the world a comptry so the where the weight of Government is so crowd preceded to "l'Hotel de Ville," of which free, where the weight of Governmer is so they took possession without meeting with any resistance. But, before they left the Assemfortably, and enjoy in such measure ill the pleasures and good things of life. We ought to blush that it is the land to which the e who light, and where the inhabitants live s comare born beneath the waving stars and stripes must flee for liberty, that to the citizens of Rethe course of the day, the members of which it publican America it is the "home of the exile" was to be composed were appointed, as follows:

Barbés, Louis Blanc, Albert, Blanqui, Raspail, lish had not conquered it, it might ere tl's have been numbered among the Federal Sta'ss, and

each other, but who, nevertheless, now united in order to upset the lawful Republican Govthen there would not have been a spot on the American continent to which the son of opernment, which had been appointed by the Legislative Assembly, and which had done pression might flee—not a tree or rock it whose shadow they could have found shelter. How armies and of illustrious commanders, throned many millions in the present and future generations have reason to rejoice at the victory

For the National Era

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814.

THE PRESENT TIME.

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER XXV.

annihilated. Many of those who had been

their own hands the usurped authority of which

they had come in possession on the oferthrow

of Red Republicans.

nothing to forfeit the confidence of the nation.

M. Lamartine and his colleagues did not, meanwhile, neglect to take prompt measures for the suppression of the revolt and the res-toration of order. The members of the revolutionary Government were arrested and put in prison, and their supporters dispersed. All this Sketch of the Political History of Europe. was chiefly done by the instrumentality of Messrs. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin—the latter of whom, though several times requested by the Red Republicans to head their movement, remaining nevertheless faithful, in the discharge of his duties as a member of the lawful Government. The triumph of the anarchists lasted, in fact, but two hours. As soon as order had been restored, M. Lamartine hasten-The hopes which the French revolution of ed to inform the members of the Legislative

vindicated, and the revolt suppressed. During the following night, the members of the Government, who held a session in the palace of Luxemburg, examined M. Causidiere, it then contained seven thousand people; but appropriating to himself a greater power than the chief of the police, with regard to the reon the following day, after previously having aided in disarming the 3,000 Montagnards, or Red Republicans, who, in fact, constituted his

body guard. Soon after, a great many of the workmen who were employed at the "Atcliers Nationaux" power, began to oppose the convocation of the committed the great imprudence of causing a decree to be adopted, in virtue of which the Some of the members of the Provisionary Government belonged to, or at least favored, this to Louis Napoleon, and that Prince consequently forbidden to reside in France. This party, which is known generally under the name neasure, instead of allaying the displeasure of the laboring classes, increased it still more, and hastened the outbreak of the perhaps una-But M. Lamartine and some other true friends of the Republic and of France opposed successfully this wicked scheme, originating 23d of June, began between the supporters of with men whose violent passions or poverty the Government and the immense crowd of laboring men who at that time were assembled in Paris. It is stated by M. Lamartin himself, that neither the Socialists nor the ultra Republicans participated in that terrible conwho had been appointed Governor of the Algetest; and this statement appears to be reliable rian possessions of France, to come to Paris, at least as far as it concerns the leaders and in order to enter the Cabinet as Minister of principal agents of those parties, though might fairly be presumed that many of the in-ferior members took an actual part in the bloody battles which for two days were fought War. M. Lamartine was led to this step, from his knowledge of this General's firm character, with so much obstinacy and courage between

the troops and the laboring classes. Generals Lamoriciere, Cavaignac, and Be Masers. Garnier Pages and d'Aroutt had deau, who survived the struggle, as well as the merit of saving France from the bank-Generals Negrier and Durivier, who were kill ruptcy with which she was threaten d, in con- ed, distinguished themselves greatly during this sequence of the disorderly state of her finances. deplorable and most sanguinary contest; but The most of the members of the Provision. even to M. Lamartine accrued much glory, on account of the courage and vigor which he dis-

The result of the struggle remained undecided on the 23d. Still, the troops had, on the whole, evinced their superiority over their no less brave but not so disciplined adversaries, whose chief advantage consisted in their immense number. Yes, it is said that General than 150,000 desperate laborers, who, in spite of their number and courage, failed to make any impression upon their invincible opponents. The Government entertained, therefore, the onfident hope that it would be able, on the fol-

lowing day, to suppress the revolt and restore order. But the National Assembly, less sanguine in that respect, came to the resolution to dismiss the present Government, and to dele-gate to General Cavaignac dictatorial power. Though it cannot be fairly denied that it was

Assembly to suppress the revolt, it must, never-theless, be admitted that the laboring classes had many just causes of complaint, and that their wants had not been duly attended to; and, it might at first appear. The elevation of General Cavaignac to the

Dictatorship was, no dobut, a reactionary step, and became, in fact, the foundation upon which Louis Napoleon raised the imperial throne.

mable as it was, nevertheless, on account of the skill and dexterity with which it was accom-plished, awakened no less admiration than

The praiseworthy manner in which Louis Napoleon has conducted the public affairs of rance, and the eminent abilities which he has displayed in conducting the war against Russia, has made him a favorite with the great majority, not only of the French, but of all the nations of Western, Central, Southern, and Northern Europe.

Though I am at present concluding this icy, on the part of the Provisionary Govern-Sketch of the Political Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Paris in 1814, I may perhaps, at ment, to have aided the oppressed nationalities ment, to have aided the oppressed nationalities in recovering their freedom. It seems at least probable that by this means the Republic might have been preserved in France for some time longer; though, on the other hand, the real gain of the prolongation of the Republican form of Government, against the wish of the majority of the French people, could not have been great or lasting. Besides, as long as the power of Russia remained entire, there was not much hope that the oppressed nationalities of Europe could regain their independence. Consequently there may, on the whole, be little cause of disapproving the course pursued by M. Lamartine, with regard to the

whole, be little cause of disapproving the course pursued by M. Lamartine, with regard to the Poles and the other political refugees in France.

The election of members for the National Assembly took place on the 27th of April, and on the 4th of May the Assembly met. After having, by an unanimous vote, declared that the Provisionary Government had well served the course which Messrs. Kehsut, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, members of the Executive Government.

But on the 15th of May the Assembly was invaded by a tumultuous populace, that compelled the members to disperse, while attempting to derend the cause of barbarism and despotism; but we may rest assured that the final result will dispend to the cause of barbarism and despotism; but we may rest assured that the final result will dispend to the reductions. Let it not be supposed that the Liberal party in Europe generally approves of the course which Messrs. Kehsut, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, have chosen to pursue. Indeed, these gentlemen, instead of being praised by will and even unjust suspicion against themselves. But, while I feel convinced that no Russian bribes have influenced their conduct, I cannot but consider their course as highly blamable, and contrary to the best interests of the American people.

The downfall of the Russian power is the surest means of promoting the cause of Free-

vain to persuade the invaders to desist from their criminal attempt; and it must not be forgotten that even Louis Blanc and Barbés, who were members of the Assembly, united at first with Lamartine and Ledru Rollin in their Europe, November 9, 1855. Europe, November 9, 1855.

For the National Era. JESSY LEWARS.

er-in-chief of the National Guard, was, however, Mrs. Thompson, the Jessy Lewars of Robert Burns, died in Dumfries, May 26th, 1855, at the advanced age of nearly four score years. Meeting with no vigorous resistance anywhere, the Red Republicans began to consider them-The Scotsman newspaper speaks of her as fol-

Persons familiar with the life of the poet will remember that Jessy Lewars was on the most intimate terms with Burns and his family. * In the short interval which took place betwixt the poet's return from Brow and his death, Jessy Lewars was unremitting in her extension to Mrs. Burns and the children. * * * attention to Mrs. Burns and the children. It must not be forgotten that Jessy Lewars closed the eyes of the poet, dimmed in deaththat eye of which Sir Walter Scott said, 'I have seen most of the eminent men of my day, but I never saw an eve like Robert Burns's.' tention to the poet constitute the claims which the memory of Jessy Lewars has upon the affection and grateful remembrance of the admi-rers of Robert Burns. When in his later days evil reports as to the tendency of his political opinions and his private conduct had alienated many of his acquaintances, Jessy Lewars, with her brother and sister, became the more unre-

mitting and constant in their friendship. "With such opportunities of judging of the poet's sentiments and character, and herself minently qualified, by her strong religious opinions, and mental capacity, to speak on such a subject, it becomes interesting to know that 'Jessy Lewars frequently stated that there never was a man more maligned than the poet, and that especially he was by no means so intemper ate as he was said to be.' She visited his death-bed both by night and day, and scorned the idea that the poet died a skeptic. 'He died,' she said, 'in the faith of a Christian.' have lived more respected and beloved 1848 had kindled in the breasts of the true Assembly that the majesty of the law had been than Jessy Lewars, and so long as the human heart beats in unison with anything that is noble in genius and sentiment, so long will the name of Jessy Lewars, the affectionate and constant friend of Robert Burns, be dear to the ad

mirers of Scotland's poet."

And Professor Wilson, in his celebrated essay on the "Genius and Character of Burns," says of Jessy Lewars : "Had he been her own father she could not have done her duty with a more perfect devotion of her whole filial heart-and her name will never die, 'here eternized on earth' by the genius of the poet who, for all her Christian kindness to him and his, had long cherished toward her the tenderest gratitude

Far brighter than a queenly crown She shares the glorious Bard's renown-A purer lustre to the fame of Burns.

She prized him in his hour of prime. When all did homage to his powers, And when men deemed his woes a crime When bloodhound slander dogged his downward way And envy gloated o'er his godlike prey.

And hers the care-its own reward-To tend and soothe the dving Bard. And close for aye those wondrous eyes; And hers, through many seasons, to live on, To vindicate his fame when he was gone

The worldling's scoff, the blockhead's sneer-The Poet of the Heart of Man Still, in his noon of fame, meets her A pure and pious woman, we reply, Who knew him well, rebuked each dastard li

Sweet Jessy Lewars! well thy nam Befits the Poet's deathless song, There ever young and fair, thy fame Such guerdon, worth so true forever earns So guarantied to thee by Robert Burns. ISAAC H. JULIAN.

Centreville, Indiana.

Extracts from our Correspondence. A FRANK AVOWAL.

-, MICHIGAN, Nov. 30, 1855. One word with regard to "the Order." You

have published much on this subject, pro and in this State, thought you were unjust to them. Now I candidly admit that your stand-point was higher than mine. You had the means of judg-ing, which I had not. Thousands of good Anti-Slavery men in Michigan rushed into the Order, hoping to bring good out of the evil. Vain hope! Tact and wire-pulling were too much for them, and the result was, a few old heads in gate to General Cavaignac dictatorial power.

Invested with this authority, General Cavaignac brought the bloody contest, on the 24th of June, to a successful issue. Order was thus plunged. You may set down our glorious peninsula as safe for Freedom in 1856. Our true insula as safe for Freedom in 1856. party which ignores the one great issue. They the duty of the Government and the National Assembly to suppress the revolt, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the laboring classes honored Ordinance. Sam is "growing small" by degrees, and beautifully less." He has presided at about one hundred and fifty Council consequently, that they were far less blamable fires in this State. At the last State Council only twenty-two were represented.

MICHIGAN.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Nov. 23, 1855.

may be put down as sure for the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1856! The people are daily learning that there is a wide difference between the mere name and the true | tucky. principles of Democracy, and that the present Administration is but a tool of the Slave Powthe whole number of votes cast, an elevent er, intent on carrying out its Pro-Slavery be-

hests, and on ignoring the rights of freemen

hests, and on ignoring the hests, and the principles of Freedom.

M. B. HOPKINS.

TOWNSEND HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.

Your motto, "The opposition to the Administration and Slavery can be marshalled and organized by Republicanism, but not by Know Nothingism," should ring in every Know Noth-ing ear. One of the laboring class myself, if I do not overrate the average capacity of the people, Massachusetts is safe for the Republican ticket this year and next.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS First Session.

Wednesday, December 5, 1855. SENATE

Mr. Toucey, from the committee appointed by the Senate to wait on the Prezident, and inform him that a quorum had assembled and was ready to receive any Executive communication he might be pleased to make, reported that the duty had been performed, and that the Pres-ident had replie that he would send a commu-

The following notices of bills were given: By Mr. Adams: A bill to amend the natural

By Mr. Weller: A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mails in four-horse coaches tri-weekly from St. Louis, Missouri, to San Francisco, California.

Mr. Bell submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all private claims upon which reports have been made or ordered by any committee of the Senate at its last session, and all bills of private character that were on the calendar at its close, together with the accompanying papers, be, and they are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Bell considered it proper that some such resolution should be adopted, in view of the vast number of claims before the Senate at its last session, as it would prevent them from being called on to act in each individual case. He understood that a resolution of a similar character had been passed in the other branch, at the close of the session, and he thought one of like nature should be adopted by the Senate. Mr. Hale submitted the following resolution

for consideration:
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the execution of the laws of Kansas as to require the interposition of military force for the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory; and if he has received such evidence, that he will lay the same before the Senployment of any military force in the said Ter ritory, if any such order has been issued. Mr. Adams submitted the following resolu

next, at ten o'clock, elect a Secretary, Sergeantat-Arms, and Doorkeeper and Assistant Door

Mr. Adams, in submitting the resolution, observed that he did not wish to be understood as reflecting in any manner upon the present officers, or indicating any desire for change; but he thought it a safe principle for each Congress to elect its own officers, and with that sole view he had offered the resolution. It could lie over under the rule.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Clerk called the House to order at 12 clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. On motion of Mr. Florence, the House resumed the business of voting, viva voce, for a Speaker, Messrs. Benson of Maine, Dowdell of Alabama, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Wash burne of Illinois, continuing to act as tellers. The first vote of to-day (being the tenth in all resulted as follows:

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Mr. Howard, of Michigan . Mr. Oliver, of New York Mr. Ready, of Tennessee Mr. Wheeler, of New York Mr. Mace, of Indiana . Mr. Haven, of New York Mr. Giddings, of Ohio -Mr. Benson, of Maine -Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania

Mr. Valk, of New York Total number of votes given Necessary to a choice The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Richardson. - Messrs. Aiken, Allen Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruth ers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dow-dell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulk-ner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith

of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Vail, Warner, Watkins, | Wells, Winslow, and Wright of Tennessee.

For Mr. Campbell.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Bingham, Bliss, Brenton, Clark of Connecticut, Colfax, Cumback, Dean, De Witt, Dickson, Dunn, Durfee, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Leiter, Mace. Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Moore, Morgan, Parker, Pettit, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Stanton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wat-son, Welch, and Woodruff.

For Mr. Banks .- Messrs, Buffington, Bur lingame, Chaffee, Comins, Cragin, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, Dodd, Emrie, Flagler, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Kelsey, Knapp, Knox, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, of New York, Perry, Pike, Sage, Simmons, Spinner, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Trafton, Wood, and Woodworth. For Mr. Marshall .- Messrs, Campbell of

entucky, Carlile, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Mary man, Kennett, Knowlton, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, Paine, Porter, Ready, Ricaud, Smith of Alabama, Swope, Trippe, Un derwood, Valk, Walker, and Whitney.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broom Campbell of Pennsylvania, Covode, Dick, Edie, Edwards, Haven, Knight, Kunkel, Millward,

Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sneed, Todd, Tyson, and Zolli-For Mr. Pennington .- Messrs. Bishop, Claw-

son, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Meacham, Pelton, Pringle, Robbins, Stranahan, and Wakeman. For Mr. Thurston.—Messrs, Nichols and Wil-Mr. Howard .- Messrs. Billi Washburn of Wisconsin.

For Mr. Oliver, of New York,—Mr. Wheeler.
For Mr. Ready.—Mr. Rivers.
For Mr. Wheeler.—Mr. Banks.
For Mr. Mace.—Mr. Campbell of Ohio.
For Mr. Haven.—Mr. Etheridge.
For Mr. Giddings.—Mr. Hughston.
For Mr. Beneon.—Mr. King.

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For Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania .- Mr. Ric

For Mr. Valk,-Mr. H. Marshall, of Ke

ballot was had, which resulted as follows: Mr. Richardson, of Illinois .

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvanis Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. Valk, of New York

Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Mr. Howard, of Michigan Mr. Ready, of Tennessee Mr. Wheeler, of New York Mr. Mace, of Indiana .

Mr. Haven, of New York Mr. Lake, of Mississippi

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia Mr. Oliver, of New York No choice having yet been mad ballot was had, as follows: Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Richardson, of Illi Mr. H. Marshall, of K Mr. Fuller, of Penns Mr. Banks, of Massache Mr. Pennington, of New Jerse Mr. Valk, of New York Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Ready, of Tennessee

Mr. Haven, of New York Mr. Oliver, of New York Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina Mr. Vail, of New Jersey

Mr. Mace, of Indiana

The vote resulting, as previously, in no elec-tion, a thirteenth ballot was had, which result ed as follows : Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Richardson, of Illinois . Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Banks, of Massechusetts Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina Mr. Ready, of Tennessee Mr. Mace, of Indiana Mr. Valk, of New York Mr. Oliver, of New York Mr. Hoffman, of Maryland Mr. Stephens, of Georgia

A choice not having yet been effected, a ourteenth ballot was had, with the following

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of P. nasylvania Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky Mr. Smith, of Alabama Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. Whitney, of New York Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Ready, of Tennessee Mr. Lake, of Mississippi Mr. Oliver, of New York

Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina Nichols, of Ohio -Mr. English, of Indiana

The House then proceeded to the fifteenth ballot, which regulted as follows: Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Whitney, of New York Mr. Smith, of Alabama Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Puryear, of North Carolina Mr. Mace, of Indiana -

Mr. Oliver, of New York Mr. Nichols, of Ohio On motion of Mr. Bell, at a quarter past 3

o'clock, the House adjourned.

Mr. Seward presented certain resolutions and

Thursday, December 6, 1855.

a memorial from the New York State Agri cultural Society, asking that an appropriation may be made for carrying out the posed by Lieut. Maury of extending the system of meteorology, for the benefit of the agricultural

society.

Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill for the con struction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Hale called up for consideration the rese

lution submitted by him yesterday. Mr. Hunter suggested that it was not in ac cordance with usage to entertain business until the House of Representatives was organized.

Mr. Hale moved that when the Senate ad ourn, it be to Monday next. Mr. Hunter hoped the Senate would not nere to the motion. Under existing circumstances,

ouse or the President. Mr. Clayton expressed the wish that the mo tion should not prevail. He thought it probable that the House of Representatives would organ ize to day or to-morrow, and in that event the message could not be communicated, a document that was certainly looked for with great

anxiety.
Mr. Hale stated that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from Delaware, ough it was certainly something new to him that the message was looked for with great anxiety, he would withdraw the motion. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Clerk called the House to order at twelve clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. Mr. Whitney withdrew his nomination of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, as a cand date for Speaker.

The House resumed the business of voting wing voce, for a Speaker, Messrs. Benson of Maine, Dowdell of Alabama, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Washburne of Illinois, con tinuing to act as tellers. The first vote of to

day (being the sixteenth in all) resulted as fol Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Richardson, of Illinois

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Smith, of Alabama Mr. Wheeler, of New York Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Valk, of New York Mr. Thurston, of Rhode Island Mr. Carlile, of Virginia Mr. Walker, of Alabama Mr. Mace, of Indiana

Vhole number of votes given -Necessary to a choice There having been no choice-Mr. Leiter moved that the House

which motion was disagreed to-ayes 87, noes 89. The twenty-first ballot was as follows: Mr. Richardson, of Illinois - - 71 Mr. Campbell, of Ohio Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania · · · 21

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina Mr. Oliver, of New York .

Several ballotings were had, without success.

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey · · 20 Mr. Wheeler, of New York · · · 13 Mr. Smith, of Alabama . . . 7

Mr. Hale had no particular objection that the resolution should lie over.

And the resolution was laid over accordingly it would be scarcely courteous to the other